

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the stages in conducting the research. It comprises of research design, research object, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Considering the objectives and problem of research, this study is qualitative research. It is qualitative since the objectives are investigating and figuring out the information about opaque idioms and the translation strategies applied in translating opaque idiom found in the novel *To Kill A Mockingbird*. It is supported by Hancock et.al (2009) that defined qualitative research as a research which is concerned to gain an understanding with developing explanation of social phenomenon such as, reason, opinion, motivation, and other perspective of human participant in natural setting. Meanwhile, the phenomenon of this study is the idiom itself.

Furthermore, this study also contains typical characteristics of qualitative design. They are natural data and any treatment. Creswell (2009) mentions that the process of qualitative research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in the participants' setting; analysing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of the data. It is the same as the proses of this study which are collecting and analysing data, and drawing representative conclusion. In addition, descriptive method is employed to describe the

findings which are the strategy applied and the most dominant strategy applied in translating opaque idioms found..

3.2 Research Object

The objects of this current study are Harper Lee's novel *To Kill A Mockingbird* and its Indonesian version with the same title which is translated by Femmy Syahrani. It is a novel written by Harper Lee, published in 1960. It was immediately successful, winning the Pulitzer Prize, and has become a classic of modern American literature. It was chosen because of the linguistics aspects used in the novel. The language used in the novel is demanding to be understood, and needed to read repeatedly in order to get the point of the story of the novel, thus, it is quite challenging for the researcher. Besides, it is assumed that many idioms are contained in the novel just by looking at its idiomatic title that is, *To Kill A Mockingbird* which is actually not literally talking about mockingbird, yet it has another meaning that reflected in its story. Therefore, the novel was selected as the object of this study. For this current study, the whole novel was read in order to gain the opaque idioms contained in the novel.

3.3 Data Collection

This point comprises the instrument and procedures employed in this study. The main instrument of this study is the researcher herself. Besides, there are additional instruments such as, NTC's American Idiom Dictionary, McGraw Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary and other online sources. Meanwhile, the procedures performed to collect the data of this study are mentioned as follows:

1. Reading the *To Kill A Mockingbird* novels, both the English and Indonesian versions in order to get idioms contained in the novel,
2. Marking the idioms found,
3. Finding the translation of the marked idioms in Indonesian version,
4. Putting them in the table in order to be analysed later on.

3.4 Data Analysis

Since the focus of this study is opaque idioms in Harper Lee's novel *To Kill A Mockingbird*, it focuses on analysing the opaque idioms found, the translation strategy used and the dominant strategy used based on Baker's theory. Furthermore, checking to the various dictionaries and consulting with the advisors who are lecturers of English Language Education Department are conducted in order to validate the findings.

The idioms are analysed through the following steps:

1. Identifying the opaque idioms,
2. The next step is identifying the translation strategies applied to translate the idiom based on Baker's translation strategies using this following table:

Idiom Translation

No.	SL	Source	TL	Source
1.				
2.				

The table above is used to answer the question number one in chapter One. Number of the data is represented by "No" column, the data of opaque idioms contained in the form of text in source language (SL) novel is represented by

“SL” column, the data of opaque idioms contained in the form of text in target language (TL) novel is represented by “TL” column, and the position of the data in the novel based on its page and line of sentence (example: P006/9, means that the data was taken from page number six and in the ninth line) is represented by “Source” column.

3. Categorising them into translation strategies table

Idiom Translation Strategy						
No	Idiom	Source	Strategy			
			SMF	SMDF	TBP	TBO
1.	SL					
	TL					
	Total					

The table is used to answer the question number two in chapter One. It consists of No column to represent the number of the data, Idiom column to represent idiom either in SL and TL, Source column to represent source of data based on its page and line of sentence, Strategy column to represent idiom translation strategy; SMSF (using idiom of Similar Meaning and Similar Form), SMDF (using idiom of Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form), TBP (Translation by Paraphrase) and TBO (Translation by Omission).

4. Presenting and discussing the finding of translation strategy to give more detail information,
5. Drawing a conclusion based on the result of finding.